MUSEUM STORIES FOR CHILDREN

NUMBER ONE

OCTOBER 4, 1924

FIELD MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

ROOSEVELT ROAD AND LAKE MICHIGAN

CHICAGO

FIELD MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

Each Saturday during the course of Entertainments for Children you will be given one of these little Museum Stories. Sometimes the story will tell you about the lecturer who speaks to you, or about the great man who appears in one of the films. More often, it will tell you about the aninals, Indians, plants, et cetera, you have seen in the pictures and will direct you to the Museum hall and case where they are to be found. On the back of the folder you will find, from time to time, various facts about the Museum. The season's course of moving pictures is the Museum's gift to you and it is the hope of the Trustees of the Museum that you will enjoy it.

D. C. DAVIES, Director.

MR. ERNEST THOMPSON SETON

If you were to ask some loyal Woodcraft Indian who Mr. Seton is, the answer would come, "Why he's our Chief." And so he is, not only the chief but the founder of that league which is teaching thousands of boys and girls all about Nature. But Mr. Seton does not teach members of that league alone. He is ready to teach you, too, through the large number of nature books he has written for children. These are some which the librarian in the Thomas Hughes Room at the Chicago Public Library will be glad to let you borrow: "Animal Heroes," "Lives of the Hunted," "Wild Animals I Have Known," "Wild Animals At Home," "Wiid Animal Ways," "Woodland Tales."

BIRD BANDING

Have you ever noticed that a robin builds its nest in the same tree in your yard every year? And have you wondered whether it was the same robin who built the nest or just another robin who happened to like the same place? And have you wondered, too, where the robin was during the long, cold winter? Scientists have wondered about exactly the same things. They found, as you have, that they could not tell one bird from another of the same species; so they decided to put numbers on them in order to tell them apart. The numbers were pressed on thin metal strips just big enough to go around the bird's leg. The strips were called bands and putting them on the bird was called bird banding. Birds are trapped and banded. A record is made and the bird is freed. It may never be seen again; or, as is often the case, the bird may be trapped several times in the same season, proving that it is a summer resident in the neighborhood, and again in one or two following seasons, proving that the bird does return to its old home. Sometimes scientists trapping or collecting birds in winter in warmer countries to the south find birds wearing bands that have been placed on them in the north; and then they know where the bird spends its winters and how far it flies from its winter to its summer home. Most of the birds in the motion pictures can be found, if you hunt, on the north side of Hall 21.

RODENTS
Hall 15, South side, Cases 6 and 7

The Rodent order is one of the largest in sli the mammal kingdom. The habits and colors and sizes of its members vary widely. The largest of them, the Capybara, is as big as a pig; the smallest of of them are our little mice. Some of them, the rabbits, for instance, have very soft fur; the porcupine is covered with long, sharp quills. The beavers and muskrats live aimost entirely in the water; the gophers and ground squirrels live in burrows in the ground; the hares build nests in the long grass and under bushes; the squirrels live in hollow trees or in nests built in tree tops. "Surely," you say, "these animals are not at all alike." They are alike in just one thing—their teeth. Every one of them has a pair (the rabbits have four) of sharp, chisel-like teeth in the front of each jaw. These are their gnawing teeth and it is from them that they get their name—rodents or gnawers.

VIRGINIA DEER
Hall 15, Case 1

Two of the most interesting things about the Virginia or White-tailed Deer are the changing color of its coat from season to season and the yearly growth of the buck's antlers. In the summer the coat is a bright reddish brown and the faun's is spotted with white. The antlers of the buck are "in velvet," that is, covered with a thick skin filled with blood vessels which feed the growing horn. in autumn, the coat has begun to grow grey and thicker and the faun has almost lost its spots. The antlers have finished their growth and the buck has only to scrape off the dry skin to make them dangerous weapons to use in the fighting season. In winter, the coat is grey and very thick. Each hair has an air chamber in it to help keep the deer warm. The antlers remain on a young buck's head until about the first of January. The older bucks keep theirs a little longer. By spring, all the antlers have been shed and the new ones have started to grow. The winter coat is disappearing and the summer coat is about to appear.

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D. C. DAVIES, Director.

MUSEUM STORIES FOR CHILDREN

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OCTOBER 11, 1924

FIELD MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

ROOSEVELT ROAD AND LAKE MICHIGAN

CHICAGO

FIELD MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

This is the second story of the series of twelve which will be given to you at the Saturday norning entertainments for children. Not all of the animals which appear in "Captain Kleinschmidt's Polar Adventure" are to be found in the Museum. Those which are here are listed in the story.

D. C. DAVIES, Director.

POLAR BEAR
Hall 16, Case 3

The mother polar bear generally goes to sleep in a den under the snow in winter time. The baby bears are born in the den; but it is not until spring comes to melt the ice that covers them that they are set free to catch seals and fish, or, perhaps to make a feast on the flesh of a stranded whale. The male bear often stays out of doors all through the cold arctic winter.

COMMON SEAL
Hall 16, Case 3
Hall 3, Case 9
Hall 17, Case 142

The common seal appears in a variety of coats. Sometimes he is brown, as in the bear group; sometimes spotted gray, as in the Eskimo case. Does a true seal have ears on the outside of his head? Notice the bones of the fingers and toes in the skeleton. How many are there? The seal feeds almost entirely on fish. His worst enemies are men, bears and killer whales.

SEA LION
Hall 17, Case 142

Sea lions differ from true seals in having external ears and in being able to move their hind legs forward. The California sea lion is the one we usually see performing in circuses. Is he as large as the Northern sea lion?

WALRUS
Hall 17, Center

The walrus is too big and clumsy to catch swiftly moving fish for food; so he must content himself with grubbing in the mud for shell fish and sea weed. He uses his tusks as a rake when he digs. Sometimes, too, he uses them as hooks with which to cling to the rocks when the sea is rough; and sometimes as weapons.

SALMON
Hall 18, Case 2, South

The salmon has many relatives, all of which are valuable food fish. Do the different trout look like him? Are their fins the same? The salmon usually spends most of his life in salt water; but he can he raised in fresh water. There are many now living in Lake Michigan where they were "planted" by the Government.

RIGHT WHALE and
SPERM WHALE
Hall 17, Center

The right whale is hunted for its whale bone and blubber; the sperm whale, for its spermaceti (a waxy substance used in making toilet creams and candles) and blubber. The right whale has no teeth. The sperm whale has teeth in the lower jaw. Notice the skeleton of the front flipper. Do you think the whale was ever a land animal? Has he a hind flipper?

ESKIMOS and INDIANS of
the NORTHWEST COAST
Hall 3

In the motion pictures you have had a glimpse of the Eskimos of Alaska. In Hall 3, you can study the Eskimos of Siberia, Alaska and the Hudson Bay Country. Notice how the styles in clothing change as you go from one region to another. Do the children dress like their parents? Eskimos live by hunting and fishing. See how many things you can find which are used in hunting and how many which are made from the skins or bones of the animals killed.

The Eskimos do not have much wood; but the Indians living south of them along the west coast of Canada have all the cedar they want. They use it for making masks, baskets, boxes, houses, clothing, dishes, and many other things. These Indian tribes are divided into clans, each represented by an animal sign or totem. The members on one clan wear the same animal false faces when they have dances and plays and decorate their belongings with carvings or paintings of the same animal. See how many different totems you can find. The figures at the east end of the room show the Indians performing dances in connection with a secret society. Does the man in the cannibal costume look fierce enough to be a real cannibal?

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MUSEUM STORIES FOR CHILDREN

NUMBER THREE

OCTOBER 18, 1924

FIELD MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

ROOSEVELT ROAD AND LAKE MICHIGAN

CHICAGO

FIELD MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

One of the motion picture films today is "Children Here, There and Everywhere." The story will point out to you the various places in the Museum where children or children's belongings are to be found. The museum is interested in children of far lands; but it is interested in Chicago children, too. Last year 22,021 children attended the Saturday morning entertainments and about 60,000 children visited the Museum with their teachers. Will you break that record this year? The Museum hopes you will.

D. C. DAVIES, Director.

MUSEUM CHILDREN

There are a good many figures of children in the groups in the Museum collections; and in almost every hall in the Department of Anthropology, you will find things that once belonged to children.

In Mary D. Sturges Hall (Hall 3), there are two little Eskimo girls. One, in case 9, watches her father as he brings home a seal; the other, in case 14, is fishing through a hole in the ice. In other cases in the hall are a girl's dolls and her football (not her brother's), her fur clothing and her brother's sled. Tlingit Indian children's toys are in case 19 of Hall 3. These Indian children like to have everything just like mother's and father's, don't they?

There is a baby in the Salish House Group at the east end of Hall 4. Would you like your baby brother or sister to be dressed as he is? Notice his cradle and the way his mother rocks it. In the Winter and Summer Sauk and Fox villages, Hall 4, there are boy hunters and both of them have killed rabbits. Indian boys learned to hunt, first, by shooting or throwing at marks, then by killing small animals with blunt arrows or throwing-sticks, and, later, large animals with sharp arrows. A little girl in the Summer group is watching her mother grind parched corn in a wooden mortar. Do you think she will know how to do it when she grows up?

In Hall 5, there are no children at all; but in cases 4 and 31 you will find their cradles, clothing and toys and in case 15, the games played by them. Don't you think Indian mothers and fathers must have loved their children greatly to have made all their belongings so carefully and beautifully?

In the Navaho group, east end of Hall 6, there are four children. See if you can find all of them and be sure to notice the pretty red blanket in which one baby is wrapped. It is just like the one her mother is weaving on the loom outside the house.

A large number of dolls of a different kind are in the cases at the center of Stanley McCormick Hall (Hall 7). They are Tihus or Katcina dolls. They are given to little Hopi girls at two festivals each year—one in February and one in June. They are carved and painted by little girl's uncle; and each one represents a god of the Hopi.

Two groups in R. F. Cummings Hall (Hall 9) will show you how children live in the Philippine Islands. In the Tinguian group, case 20, a boy rides a caribao, a girl carries her baby brother tied to her back, a baby in his mother's arms watches the combing of the cotton thread and another baby watches her father and mother prepare tobacco leaves for drying. In the Bontoc Igorot group there are many children. They watch the carpenters, the weavers, the rice threshers, the dancers and the pig and help in the rice culture in the terraced rice fields.

In Frank W. Gunsaulus Hall (Hall 30, second floor), are Japanese dolls which represent the Emperor and Empress of old Japan with their court musicians and guardians. These dolls are taken from their boxes in the store house just once a year and placed on red covered shelves in the best room of the house. In learning to serve tea and rice to them, the little girls learn just how the real Emperor and Empress should be treated.

There are other things belonging to children in the Museum; but you must find them for yourself. Don't you think children must be very important to find so great a place in the Museum collection? The Museum thinks so, too.

JELLYFISH, SNAKES
HAWKS and BUZZARDS
SLOTHS

Models of jellyfish made of glass can be found in Hall 19. Snakes and other reptiles are at the east end of Hall 18. Birds of prey, including hawks and buzzards, are in cases 20 and 21 of Stanley Field Hall and in Halls 20 and 21. Sloths are in case 4 on the south side of Hall 15. Hunt for all of them and you will find the Museum animals even more interesting than the ones you have seen in the films.

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MUSEUM STORIES
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CHILDREN

NUMBER FOUR

OCTOBER 25, 1924

FIELD MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

ROOSEVELT ROAD AND LAKE MICHIGAN

CHICAGO

FIELD MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

It is regretted that the motion picture agency from which "Theodore Roosevelt's Visit to a Bird Reservation" was to be obtained has found itself unable to supply the Museum with the film. The picture was to be shown in honor of the late Ex-President's birthday which occurs on Monday, October twenty-seventh. In place of the film, "Baby Songbirds at Mealtime" will be shown. It is a picture which Theodore Roosevelt would have liked and the Museum hopes that you will too.

D. C. DAVIES, Director.

INDIAN AND AFRICAN ELEPHANTS
Stanley Field Hall, Hall 17

The Indian and African elephants are the only members left of a widely distributed family of elephant-like animals which once lived on earth. Compare the skeleton of the Indian elephant in Hall 17 with the African elephants in Stanley Field Hall. Is there a difference in their foreheads, backs, tusks, teeth, hind feet? Indian and African elephants are quite different, too, in their habits. Indian elephants dislike sunlight and are seldom seen outside of the forest except in the rainy season. African elephants are often found in the open in places where ivory hunters have not been at work. Indian elephants live on leaves, grass, young shoots and fruits. African elephants eat boughs and roots. Indian elephants have been used as beasts of burden for thousands of years. African elephants have never been so used and but few of them have been able to endure captivity in zoos or circuses. If you are still interested in elephants, go upstairs to the north end of Hall 38 and see the skeletons of the Mammoth and Mastodon. You can find a piece of Mammoth hide in the first case on the west side. Is it like that of the African elephant? Notice the great tusks. Eskimos occasionally find the tusks of these ancient animals buried in the snow or earth of their cold land and use them in making weapons and tools. There are several pieces of this brown, fossil ivory in Hall 3.

ANIMAL CAMOUFLAGE

Camouflage is a big word; but it is one that almost all of us learned during the war. Then our fighters painted our ships to match the ocean and our big guns to match the ground and we said that they were "camouflaged." The insects that you have seen in the film mimic the leaves and sticks on which they live; so we may say that they, too, are camouflaged. See how many animals and birds you can find in the Museum which are protected from enemies by imitating the colors of their surroundings.

BABY BIRDS
Hall 20

In five of the cases in Hall 20, baby birds are shown with their mothers. In the Heron case, a Green Heron is feeding her brood a young frog. She has only two babies; but often Green Herons have as many as six. The nest is not very well made and it rests dangerously near the water; but the babies manage to live and thrive in it until they are ready to fly. In the case showing Bird Life in Saskatchewan, Canada, there are five happy families: Ring-billed Gulls, Lesser Scaup Ducks, Pintail Ducks, Canada Geese and Common Terns. When the baby Herons were hatched they had only a covering of unattractive hair-like feathers; but these babies are all covered with down. They look like baby chickens, don't they? The case showing Bird Life at Fox Lake, Illinois, has three families of little birds in it. The Yellow-headed and Red-winged Blackbirds both build nests like cunning little baskets hung in the reeds. Their babies are naked when they are hatched and they must remain in the nest much longer than the young of the Virginia Rail which look like little black chicks and are able to run about after their mother almost as soon as they are hatched. The Flamingo builds a high nest of mud to keep its one baby from getting wet when the low land where it likes to live is flooded. The little Flamingo remains in the nest for about three weeks and then is ready to begin wading about in shallow water in search of food. The young of the Red-faced Cormorant, in the case showing Bird Life on Walrus Island, Bering Sea, are very ugly; and their long necks and slender bodies give them rather a snake-like appearance even when full grown. The mother looks as if she is about to swallow the baby, but she is only feeding it on food which she has partially digested in her own crop.

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FIELD MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

MUSEUM STORIES FOR CHILDREN

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FIELD MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

ROOSEVELT ROAD AND LAKE MICHIGAN

CHICAGO

FIELD MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

The Museum considers the study of African Animals very important for anyone interested in wild animal life. It considers it so important that it has sent four expeditions to Africa to collect animals and has had over one hundred and fifty African animals mounted and placed on exhibition in its halls. The Museum is very glad to be able to show you a moving picture of these same animals in their natural haunts.

D. C. DAVIES, Director.

AFRICAN WILD ANIMALS

Some scientists say that the mammals of the earth are making their last stand in Africa. We know from the fossils left in the rocks of the earth, that there was once a great Age of Fishes, that is, a time when most of the animals alive on earth were fish. That was followed by the Age of Reptiles, and that, in turn, by the Age of Mammals. We know, too, that there were many kinds of mammals living a few thousand years ago which are no longer alive. The camels, mammoths, mastodons, cave bears and sabre-toothed tigers, which once lived in North America, are no longer here; and even within the memory of man, animals like the bison of the plains, have practically disappeared. Many of the earlier mammals were killed by changes in climate and great natural disturbances, such as volcanoes and earthquakes. The disappearance of the bison has been due to the coming of white men—hunters and settlers—who either killed the animals or drove them further and further away from their old ranges as farms and cities were established. In Africa, there were no hunters or settlers, except along the coast and on some of the larger rivers, until within a very recent time. The natives of Africa were not able to invent hunting weapons with which to kill more than an occasional animal, and they did not establish cities or farms large enough to disturb the homes of the animals. Moreover, there seems to have been little change in the climate of Africa in a very long time; and so, in many parts of that great continent, we still find animal life much as it was when the Age of Mammals was at its height.

At least two-thirds of the animals in the mammal halls of the Museum are from Africa. In Hall 15 are members of the horse, ant-eater, rodent, dog, cat and ape families, and in George M. Pullman Hall there are twenty-six African members of the horned and hoofed family. Hall 22 is the Hall of African Game Animals, and in it are to be seen large groups of African animals which are the particular prey of big game hunters. The Greater Koodoo, Somali Wild Ass, Transvaal Zebra, Swayne's Hartebeest, Lesser Koodoo, Gerenuk, Dibatag, East African Buffalo, Beisa Antelope and Wart Hog—all belonging to the order of ungulates or hoofed animals—are there, together with three of their enemies, the Striped and Spotted Hyenas and the Hunting Leopard. These animals and, in addition, the Rhinoceros (Hall 17), Lion (Hall 15), and Elephant (Stanley Field Hall), are creatures of the open grassy plains. In the forests of Africa are to be found the Chimpanzee and Gorilla (Halls 22 and 15), and, occasionally, the Elephant; in the dry regions, bordering on the desert, the One-humped Camel; and in the tropical rivers, the Hippopotamus and Crocodile.

All of these animals are still to be found in Africa in fairly large numbers. Many of the countries controlling various parts of Africa have made laws which protect them from hunters; but with the growth of cities, farms and plantations, it is possible that the animals will be pushed from their old homes into ones less suited to their living habits and will gradually disappear just as have many of the wild animals of North America.

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MUSEUM STORIES FOR CHILDREN

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NOVEMBER 8, 1924

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DINOSAURS. "Along the Moonbeam Trail" is the story of a dream; and, as is usual in dreams, facts are not followed. There are, of course, no Dinosaurs alive now; and no Dinosaurs have lived since long before man appeared on earth. The story last Saturday spoke of the record of the rocks and of the Ages of Fishes, Reptiles and Mammals. It was during the Age of Reptiles that the great Dinosaurs or "terrible lizards" lived.

When Dinosaurs first began to live on earth, it is probable that they were all meat eaters. They increased rapidly in numbers and in forms. Some of them sought their food among the smaller and weaker earth animals; some became sea animals and fed on fish; and others developed wings and flew over the surface of the water diving after fish or catching insects. It is possible that animal food gradually became somewhat scarce and some of the Dinosaurs began to eat plants. Those which had lived on land ate land plants and those which had lived in the lakes and seas ate water plants. Many of these plant-eaters grew to tremendous size. The largest we know was ninety feet long; while the largest meat-eating Dinosaur was but forty-three feet long. The Dinosaurs which could swim were able to escape from their land enemies by going into the water. The land Dinosaurs which did not have special protective covering and were not good fighters gradually disappeared and in their stead a great host of armored Dinosaurs arose. It was these horned and plated beasts that were living when the whole race suddenly ceased. The Dinosaurs all had small brains and must have been very slow in their movements and unable to cope with new situations. It is possible that the quicker and more intelligent animals then arising—the mammals—were able to destroy the Dinosaurs' eggs and young or that changes in climate or great natural disturbances like that which reared up the Rocky Mountains made away with them.

The three Dinosaurs you have seen in the film are the Pterodactyl, Stegosaurus and Trachodon. The Pterodactyl was one of the flying Dinosaurs. Its name means "wing-fingered" and it refers to the fact that the thin membrane which formed its wings was stretched from the tip of a very long little finger to the hind legs and thence to the tail. The other three fingers were equipped with claws which the animal used in clinging to trees and cliffs. Pterodactyls differed greatly in size. The smallest were no larger than sparrows; the largest had a wing spread of twenty-five feet.

Stegosaurus means "roof lizard," a name which has been given to this Dinosaur because of its heavy armor—great scales, plates and horns which formed a sort of roof over the animal and protected it from its enemies. It was a plant-eating Dinosaur and grew to a length of twenty-five feet; but in spite of its great size, meat-eating Dinosaurs found it a tempting meal and often attacked it. In fighting it probably used its tail as a weapon, just as alligators do today.

Trachodon means "rough tooth." We can easily understand why this name was given to the creature when we find that its great mouth had two thousand teeth in it. It had a broad, horn-covered bill which it used to bite off water plants growing at the bottom of the lakes and seas. It spent most of its time in the water; but occasionally it came out on land to browse on the plants growing there and then it walked on its hind legs exactly as a bird does.

In the film you have seen only pictures of models of these great beasts. In Hall 38, second floor, you can find the real skeletons of some of them and their relatives. If you read the labels you will learn a great deal about Dinosaurs.

FIELD MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

The story today tells you about the gigantic lizards or Dinosaurs that lived on earth many millions of years ago. It is a story which the earth kept secret for a long time and which it has only begun to tell us as one by one the skeletons of these ancient creatures have been taken from the rocks and studied by scientists. The names of these animals are all from Greek words and they are very long; so, in the story, the English meaning of each name has been given, with the hope that it will help you to remember them.

D. C. DAVIES, Director.

MUSEUM STORIES

FOR

CHILDREN

NUMBER SIX

NOVEMBER 8, 1924

FIELD MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

ROOSEVELT ROAD AND LAKE MICHIGAN

CHICAGO

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D. C. DAVIES, Director.

MUSEUM STORIES FOR CHILDREN

NUMBER SEVEN

NOVEMBER 15, 1924

FIELD MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

ROOSEVELT ROAD AND LAKE MICHIGAN

CHICAGO

FIELD MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

The first story of this series told you about bird banding and about the summer and winter homes of birds. Today, the story will tell you more about those homes and about how the birds reach them and why they go to them.

D. C. DAVIES, Director.

BIRD MIGRATION Most of our birds spend their summers in the north and their winters in the south. Their journey from north to south and south to north is called their migration and the birds themselves are called migrants. Many European birds spend their winters in Africa. Many of our migrants spend their winters in Central and South America.

The white stork of Europe (you will find him in the second case on the south side of Hall 21) has two routes to Africa. Sometimes he flies southeast by way of Hungary, the Balkan countries and the Bosphorus to Asia Minor and thence to Central and South Africa. At other times he flies southwest through France and Spain to Gibraltar, thence to Morocco and then across the Sahara desert using oases for resting places.

Other European birds (hunt for them on the south side of Hall 21), especially the smaller ones, fly directly from Sicily to Tunis; but none of them fly as far without stopping as our American birds do when they cross the Gulf of Mexico. Among those which take long flights are some of our most common birds (Hall 21, north side). The scarlet tanager migrates from Canada to Peru; the bobolink winters in Brazil; as do the purple martin, cliff swallow, barn swallow, nighthawk and some of the thrushes. But even these distances are surpassed by the water birds. Many of them fly directly from Nova Scotia to South America; and the arctic tern (Hall 20, east end, Walrus Island group) migrates each year from within the Arctic Circle to within the Antarctic Circle —a total distance of 22,000 miles, round trip.

Not more than a hundred years ago, when people saw the birds leave the land, many of them thought that the birds flew beneath the waves and spent their winters there. We know now that they do not go under the water; but even now we do not know exactly why birds migrate nor when they first began it.

Some scientists think that a long time ago there were large numbers of birds living in the United States and Canada the year round. The climate was warm then and there was always plenty of food; but by degrees great sheets of ice began to form in the north and to advance as great glaciers covering North America as far south as Central Illinois (see the relief map at the west end of Hall 35). Severe winters came, killing the birds' food and they were forced to fly further and further south. They still loved their old northern home, however, and so, whenever a warm season came, they flew back to it and remained until cold weather returned. Thus their habit of living in the north in the summer and in the south in the winter was established and their migration routes formed.

Other scientists believe almost the opposite thing. They think that long ago the home of all birds was in the south. Gradually, as the birds increased in numbers, they began to be crowded and to have a hard time finding food. The period of its greatest scarcity was at the nesting season when the parents had to seek food not only for themselves but for their babies as well and little by little they began to fly north to spend that season where food was more plentiful. As soon as the babies were reared, they returned to their home in the south and thus, again, their habit of migration was formed.

These are the two theories. Neither one of them has been proved. Wouldn't you like to be the man or woman who could really solve the mystery? Perhaps you will be.

YOSEMITE VALLEY There is a relief map of Yosemite Valley on the south side of Hall 35, second floor. All of the beautiful cliffs, mountains and waterfalls you have seen in the moving picture are marked on it. If you read the label, you will find out just how the valley was formed.

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MUSEUM STORIES
FOR
CHILDREN

NUMBER SEVEN

NOVEMBER 15, 1924

FIELD MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

ROOSEVELT ROAD AND LAKE MICHIGAN

CHICAGO

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D. C. DAVIES, Director.

FIELD MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

MUSEUM STORIES FOR CHILDREN

NUMBER EIGHT

NOVEMBER 22, 1924

FIELD MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

ROOSEVELT ROAD AND LAKE MICHIGAN

CHICAGO

FIELD MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

Do you like the motion pictures you have been seeing here on Saturday mornings and have you told your friends about them? There is room for 3180 children in the theatre each Saturday and the Museum would like to see them all here.

D. C. DAVIES, Director.

LADY-BIRD There is at least one insect that almost everyone likes and which all of us have been taught never to hurt. It is a little beetle with red or reddish-brown wing-cases spotted with black and we call it either Lady-bird or Lady-bug. It is found in Europe as well as in America; and there it has many names. In Norway it is called Our Lady's Key-maid; in Sweden, the Virgin Mary's Golden Hen; in Germany, Lady-beetle of Mary; in France, Animal of the Virgin; and in England, Lady-bird, Lady-fly, Lady-bug, Lady-clock and many other names.

Some European children think it brings fine weather. They say,—

"Lady-bird, lady-bird,
Fly to Marybrunn
And bring us a fine sun."

If they injure it, they begin immediately to look for rain. Farmers in North Germany count the spots on the beetle's back to find out whether or not there will be a good harvest. Less than seven means a good crop; more than seven, a bad one. In some parts of England, the Lady-bird is called Bishop Barnabee and when young girls catch it, they say,—

"Bishop, Bishop Barnabee,
Tell me when my wedding be;
If it be tomorrow day,
Take your wings and fly away!
Fly to east, fly to west,
Fly to him that I love best."

American children say a rhyme about the Lady-bird too. Usually it is,—

"Lady-bird, Lady-bird, fly away home,
Your house is on fire, your children will burn."

And they are just as careful to keep the insect from harm as European boys and girls.

We know, of course, that Lady-birds do not bring good weather or good harvests or sweethearts and that not one of them has a burning house. Why, then, do we protect the little insect? There is a good reason. The Lady-bird eats plant-lice, both leaf-lice and bark-lice, which, if they were allowed to live, might destroy a great many of our food plants, fruit trees and flowers. Some insects eat one kind of food when they are babies and another kind when they are full grown; but the Lady-bird eats plant-lice both when it is in the form of a spine-covered grub or larva and when it has turned into a full-fledged beetle. It really is our friend, then, isn't it? The film will show you exactly what Lady-bird and her babies look like. Remember them and hunt for them when they appear again next June.

OTHER THINGS FROM THE FILMS. There are "lizards from everywhere" in Hall 18. Find them and be sure to notice their relatives, the alligators and snakes. Both humming birds and eagles can be found in Hall 21. Compare their beaks and feet. Do you think they are adapted for eating the same kind of food? The life-history of a Pipe-vine Swallow-tail Butterfly is shown at the west end of Hall 19. In what stage does it differ most from the moths shown near it? Plants made of wax, glass and many other materials are in Hall 29 (second floor). They look like real plants. See if you can find the ones you have seen in the films.

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MUSEUM STORIES
FOR
CHILDREN

NUMBER EIGHT

NOVEMBER 22, 1924

FIELD MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

ROOSEVELT ROAD AND LAKE MICHIGAN

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D. C. DAVIES, Director.

FIELD MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

MUSEUM STORIES FOR CHILDREN

NUMBER NINE

NOVEMBER 29, 1924

FIELD MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

ROOSEVELT ROAD AND LAKE MICHIGAN

CHICAGO

FIELD MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

Each Saturday the story tells you where to look, in the Museum halls, for the things you have seen in the films. Has it ever occurred to you to hunt for some of the things you are studying in school? If you wish to do so, the attendants at the door of the theatre will be glad to help you by telling you to what part of the Museum to go.

D. C. DAVIES, Director.

PLAINS INDIANS AND HOPI INDIANS

The Plains Indians lived between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains. They spent most of their time hunting the bison. Before the white man brought the horse to America, their hunt was often unsuccessful. After they obtained the horse, they were able to follow the bison wherever they went and to kill as many as they wanted. The hides of the bison were cured by the Indian women and used in making robes, blankets, bags and horse-trappings, and, sewed together, in making tipi covers. The sinews were dried and used for thread. Horns were often made into spoons; and bones, into all sorts of household implements. The flesh of the bison was broiled, roasted or boiled for eating; or, if it was to be kept for winter, it was cut into thin strips, dried, pounded to a coarse powder and stored in raw-hide bags. Other of their foods were berries, roots and, when they could obtain them from farming Indians, corn and other vegetables. Some of the plains tribes lived in earth lodges during the summer and winter and spent only the spring and autumn months hunting and living in skin tents or tipis. Others hunted the year round and made the tipi their only home. Most of the Plains Indian clothing was made from deer skin. Before white men came, they decorated it with porcupine quill embroidery or painted patterns. Afterwards, they learned to embroider with beads.

The Hopi Indians differed from the Plains Indians in almost every respect. Instead of being hunters, they were farmers and lived almost entirely on the corn they raised in their fields. The corn was made into flour by grinding it between milling stones. The flour was made into a batter and the batter cooked by spreading it on hot stones, or, it was stirred into water and cooked as a mush. In addition to corn, the Hopis ate melons, beans, fruits and, occasionally, small game. The Hopi women built houses of stone and mortar on the high mesas that rose above the desert. The Spaniards taught the men to weave and they made the finest blankets of all the Indians. The woven clothing was very often decorated with wool embroidery.

The Plains Indians have changed greatly since early days. The land where they lived is now occupied with farms and cities. The Indians live on reservations set apart by the Government and most of them prefer the white man's way of living to their own old way. The Hopi Indians have been little disturbed by the white man. They live in the desert where neither farms or cities have been established; and, left more or less alone, they have, to a large degree, preserved their ancient way of living. Be sure to visit the Plains Indians in Hall 5 and the Hopi Indians in Stanley McCormick Hall (Hall 7).

OUR FOUR-FOOTED HELPERS, PARROTS AND CUCKOOS, PLANTS WITH STOMACHS.

The film has told you that Ruminants are animals which chew the cud. All of the horned and hoofed animals in George M. Pullman Hall (Hall 13) belong to that group. See if you can find some animals closely related to the ones you have seen in the picture. Parrots and cuckoos can be found in Hall 21. From what continent do most of the parrots come? Three plants with "stomachs" are in Hall 29 (second floor). Two of them belong to the Pitcher-plant Family, one, to the Pitcher-leaf Family. All of them have leaves in the form of little pitchers which secrete the water which partially fills them and in which insects drown. Scientists have found that this water contains pepsin, a digestive fluid which is also found in man's stomach, and that tells us that the plants really do use insects for a part of their food.

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MUSEUM STORIES
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MUSEUM STORIES FOR CHILDREN

NUMBER TEN

DECEMBER 6, 1924

FIELD MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

ROOSEVELT ROAD AND LAKE MICHIGAN

CHICAGO

FIELD MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

The Museum was not able to obtain the films announced for this morning's entertainment. In their place, a very fine historical film called "Columbus" is to be shown. The Museum hopes you will enjoy it.

D. C. DAVIES, Director.

Chicago should, perhaps, be more interested in Columbus than any other American city, for it was here, 1892-1893 that the great Exposition which celebrated the four-hundredth anniversary of Columbus's landing in America was held; and in memory of that anniversary, many of Chicago's parks and buildings bear the name of Columbus. There is a Columbus school, a Columbus Memorial Building with its statue of Columbus, a Columbus Park, a Columbus Avenue, and a replica of Columbus's flag ship, the Santa Maria rides in the harbor at Jackson Park.

Even Field Museum is, in a way, a monument to Columbus; for it was an outgrowth of the World's Columbian Exposition and the first name given to it was the Columbian Museum of Chicago. Later, when Mr. Marshall Field made his first gift to the Museum, its name was changed to the Field Columbian Museum and still later, 1905, another change was made to Field Museum of Natural History. Here are some facts about your Museum which may interest you. It was first opened in the Fine Arts Building in Jackson Park on June 2nd, 1894. Mr. Marshall Field bequeathed funds in 1906 for a permanent home for the Museum collections and in 1915 the present building was begun. It was finished in 1920 and opened to the public, after all the collections had been moved from the old building, in 1921. It is the largest white marble building in the world—700 feet long, 350 feet wide and 90 feet high. Its twenty-seven acres of floor space are filled with natural history exhibits, offices, store-rooms, studios, libraries and laboratories. Last year 496,767 people visited the Museum. This year the number will approach 700,000. 22,021 children attended the courses of free entertainments last year.

When Columbus discovered America, he found a new people—the Indians. On the island of Guanahani where he first landed were the Arawaks, a low grade of tribesmen who lived on fish and manoic. Explorers who followed Columbus discovered one after another the tribes whose belongings now occupy Halls 3 to 8 in the Museum collections. The first of these explorers were the Spanish. Cortez, in 1519, found Mexico to be the "silver treasure house of the world." He conquered the Mexican tribes and was followed by Francisco Pizarro who, in 1524, conquered Panama and, in 1530, Peru (Hall 8). Pizarro's brother, Gozalo, was the first white man to explore the Amazon River and to visit the tribes of the interior (Hall 8). Jimenez discovered California in 1533 and the work of conquest begun by him was continued by the Franciscan friars who established missions and converted many of the California Indians (Hall 6) to Christianity. In 1539, De Soto, hoping to duplicate the conquest of Mexico, explored the Southwestern part of North America and saw there the Indians of the Southeast (Hall 4, Cases 1 and 2). His expedition was practically wiped out by hostile Indians and De Soto, himself, was killed. The Hopi Indians (Hall 7) were first visited by Coronado in 1540; and as soon as Spanish settlements were established, they were raided again and again by Apaches and Navahos, the Nomadic Tribes of Arizona and New Mexico (Hall 6). The first permanent colonies established by the English in Virginia were founded by John Smith in 1607. As the historian of the colonies, he left behind him drawings of Indians which were followed in the arrangement of the figures in the west end of Hall 4. The Plains Indians (Hall 5) were discovered by La Salle and Tonti in 1680. The Eskimos of Alaska (Hall 3) were first visited in 1728 by Vitus Behring who gave his name to Behring Sea; and the English navigator, Captain Cooke, followed the Russians closely in trading with the Indians of the Northwest Coast. If you study the Indian exhibits closely, you can find out just what the Indians gave the white men and just what the white men gave them. Who gave the most?

DOROTHY COCKRELL, Guide-Lecturer.

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MUSEUM STORIES
FOR
CHILDREN

NUMBER TEN

DECEMBER 6, 1924

FIELD MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

ROOSEVELT ROAD AND LAKE MICHIGAN

CHICAGO

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MUSEUM STORIES FOR CHILDREN

NUMBER ELEVEN

DECEMBER 13, 1924

FIELD MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

ROOSEVELT ROAD AND LAKE MICHIGAN

CHICAGO

FIELD MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

Many boys and girls have asked for a moving picture and a story on dogs. The Museum is giving you both of them this morning. There is one change in the programme. Instead of "Ostriches and Titmice," a film called "All About Carrier Pigeons" will be shown.

D. C. DAVIES, Director.

DOGS. No one knows exactly how long ago nor under what conditions dogs first appeared on earth. Their fossil skeletons have been found with those of early man in all parts of the world; and it is possible that they were the first of all the animals to be domesticated by man. Perhaps the first use he made of the dog was in hunting; and although it is no longer necessary for man to hunt his food, setters and pointers and other fine dogs are still being raised by sportsmen for the same purpose. As soon as man had domesticated such animals as cattle, goats, sheep, pigs and horses, he began to use the dog as a herder and protector of his flocks; and collies, sheep-dogs and other shepherd dogs are still doing the same work for man wherever great herds of grazing animals are found. When man began to own things which he valued, he trained the watch dog who guarded his property day and night. Now, almost any dog with a good bark can be trained to watch and we have specialized breeds such as the German police dogs who not only watch and give the alarm, but assist in catching thieves. In many parts of America, dogs were used by the Indians as burden bearers and they are still so used by the Eskimos of America and Asia and by peasants in many European countries. At the close of the war there were ten thousand dogs employed at the front. Some served as patrols in No Man's Land; some carried messages; and many more wore the Red Cross emblem as they searched for and aided the wounded. We all know clever dogs whose stage tricks amuse thousands of people each year; and there are also "show dogs" of another kind, the "bench" dogs, reared by their masters to conform to certain set standards and to be exhibited for the purpose of winning prizes. And, last of all, but perhaps most important of all, is the use of the dog as a companion. He may be a thoroughbred or a mongrel, a fierce watch-dog or a "toy," he may be a "one man dog" or, like Kim, "a little friend of all the world"; but if he is "our dog" we love him and he repays our love with never failing devotion.

There are over seventy recognized "kinds" of dogs. In the city, we see but a few of them. Following are some of the breeds we all know and a few facts about them. The collie gets his name from an Anglo-Saxon word meaning "black" and it refers to the black-faced sheep which were the charges of his ancestors and which the shepherd collies may still be found guarding in many parts of Great Britain. The bulldog, with his tremendous courage, was first bred in England to be used in a cruel sport called "bull baiting." His work was to try to seize the nose of an infuriated bull and to hang on. His lower jaw was brought forward and his nose made to recede through generations of breeding so that he could keep his hold on the bull's nose without having his breathing disturbed. The sport was made illegal in 1835. The poodle has been made to look like a clown by clipping his wooly hair in curious patterns; but he is one of our most intelligent dogs. It is he who is most often trained for "animal acts" on the stage and there seems to be no limit to his ability to learn tricks. The chow or chow-chow is a "one man dog." He usually obeys his master implicitly; but no one else can even claim his interest. His ancestors were probably Asiatic Eskimo dogs. The fox terrier is called "terrier" because he and his relatives were bred thousands of years ago to hunt animals which lived in burrows in "la terre," the ground. He is a small dog, but he has enough courage and energy for several large ones. The Airdale is one of our largest terriers. Up to sixty years ago, he was scarcely known outside of Yorkshire, England and there he was looked upon as a mongrel. Now he is one of our best known and most dependable dogs. And, last of all, the dog which we usually call "German police" is, in reality a shepherd dog. His early ancestors guarded the flocks of the Bronze Age man, and his later ones, the flocks of the peasants of Europe.

Before you leave the building, look at the wild members of the dog family in Hall 15 and study their skeletons in Hall 17.

DOROTHY COCKRELL, Guide-lecturer.

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MUSEUM STORIES
FOR
CHILDREN

NUMBER ELEVEN

DECEMBER 13, 1924

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ROOSEVELT ROAD AND LAKE MICHIGAN

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D. C. DAVIES, Director.

MUSEUM STORIES FOR CHILDREN

NUMBER TWELVE

DECEMBER 20, 1924

FIELD MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

ROOSEVELT ROAD AND LAKE MICHIGAN

CHICAGO

FIELD MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

Today we have the last entertainment of the course. The next series will be given in the Spring. The Museum hopes that you have enjoyed the moving pictures and stories and wishes you a very Merry Christmas.

D. C. DAVIES, Director.

NANOOK OF THE NORTH AND THE MUSEUM COLLECTIONS

There is nothing in the Museum which ever belonged to Nanook, himself, nor to any of his family; but there are many things here which are exactly like those which Nanook owned and used in his far northern home. They are in Mary D. Sturges Hall (Hall 3). Suppose we go there and see what we can find. On the floor of case 3 is a sled like Nanook's. It is all loaded and ready for the hunter to take seal-hunting. It is winter and he will have a long wait at the breathing hole the seal has made in the ice, so he is taking his stool with him. Perhaps he will sit on it with his feet curled up under him to keep them from freezing to the ice or he may stand on it as he waits with lance poised ready to strike. Each one of the dogs will be fastened to the sled by a separate harness and as they run they will spread out in a fan shape. One of them is cross and must wear a muzzle. It lies waiting for him beside the sled. When the hunter reaches the seal's breathing hole, he may, as Nanook did, wait until the seal comes to breathe, or he may hasten its coming by scraping on the ice with the seal calls in case 4. Sometimes the hunter lowers an ice net through the hole in the ice and when the seal comes to breathe, it is caught in it. Then the hunter may have to kill the seal with clubs like those in the case. Nanook had steel tips for his harpoons and darts. Some of these darts were made many years before Nanook was born, and instead of steel, the tips are made of bone, ivory or flint. The harpoons made from a narwal's horn are very ancient. For hunting large animals like the caribou and musk ox, the hunter uses bows and arrows. Notice how cleverly he has backed the wood and bone bows with sinews to strengthen them (case 5). The snow goggles and visors in the same case protect his eyes from the glare of the sun on the snow. When the hunter hunts birds, he uses either a bola, a dart or a snare. The bola is thrown whirling into the midst of the flock and when a bird is hit by but one of its weights or strings, the whole bola wraps around it and brings it down. The darts have from three to six prongs set at the end of the shaft and at its middle. If the first ones miss the bird, the second group may strike it. The snares are made of whalebone and are set over the water to catch swimming birds. Squirrels are sometimes caught in the same sort of snares. When Nanook went fishing, he carried a spear like those in case 5. Some Eskimo fish with pole and tackle. Their line is made of whalebone or twisted sinews; their sinker, of ivory or stone, often carved to represent a fish; and their hook is a small steel point set in bone. The little girl in case 14 is fishing through the ice with just such an outfit. Nanook used every part of the animals he killed. The flesh was eaten; the skin made into clothing, hut covers or boats like the one in the middle of the hall; and the bones made into weapons and implements. Whenever he had to bore a hole in a piece of bone, he employed a bow drill. There are some of them in case 6 and the Eskimo man in case 7 will show you how they are used. Making clothing was the woman's work. Her skin-dressing tools, needles, thimbles and knives are in cases 6 and 7; and near them are the snow beaters she used to keep her husband's clothes free from snow and ice. Sometimes Nanook ate his food without cooking it; but more often, Nyla cooked it for him over a lamp like the ones in case 6. They are made of soapstone; and their fuel was oil from whale or seal blubber burned with a moss wick. In case 12, are garments exactly like those that Nanook and his family wore. The seal skin suits are worn in the summer, the fox and reindeer suits, in the winter. After seeing all these things, what do you think about the Eskimo's life? Would you like to exchange places with him?

DOROTHY COCKRELL, Guide-lecturer.

Field Museum is *free to children at all times.* It is free to adults on Thursdays, Saturdays and Sundays.

The open hours are as follows:

November, December, January
10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

February, March, April, October,
10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

May, June, July, August September,
10 A. M. to 6 P. M.

Today we have the last entertainment of the course. The next series will be given in the Spring. The Museum hopes that you have enjoyed the moving pictures and stories and wishes you a very Merry Christmas.

D. C. DAVIES, Director.

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MUSEUM STORIES FOR CHILDREN

NUMBER TWELVE

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ROOSEVELT ROAD AND LAKE MICHIGAN

CHICAGO